FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Press Our Own Correspondent BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 11, 1859.

Givilization introduces dangers as well as desights. is but a short time since these shores first echoed to shrill whictle of the steamer, and last week they were sbocked by the first explesion of a steamboat The Government steamer General Outram, a highpressure steamer of English build, exploded in the aner roads, scattering fragments of the boat and mut lated bodies is all dir-ctions. The number reperfed of killed, wounded, and missing is 75, more than half of whom were killed instantly, or have died since. Happily, no Americans were among

It seems that South American news cannot be abely pacific. The Argentine and Buenos Ayrean armies have retired; the ficets are dimmishing in number and force; ships of war are being sold, and the crews are seeking places of labor on land. Meantime, the war steamer of Paraguay, the Tamari, being in this port, and about to depart, intercepted in the outer roads by the two British war steamers, Grappler and Buzzard, and for safety is same Tacuari is the Govern ment steamer which unnecessarily ran down and 1868; and the Government utterly refused to conder a claim for damages.

It is a decidedly encouraging feature in South American affairs that war is more and more depre-American affairs that war is more and more depre-cated, and peace more and more appreciated. The efforts of Gen. Lopez for a peaceable arrangement of the late difficulties in this country have been warmly acknowledged. The foreign residents gave him a rich testimonial; the working class did also. Clabs, and societies of all kinds, showered thanks and compliments upon him. The President also decrees him honors, and in turn the Province of Corrientes gives Gen. Urquiza a gold medal richly

is weled, commemorative of the peace.

The Province of Entre Rios, of which Gen. Urquiza is Governor, as well as President of the Republic, has called a Convention to form a new Provincial Constitution. It is not a revolutionary

Pedro Rosas, an outlaw, hanging on the Southern frontier, has made an incursion, carrying off 100,000 head of cattle. For these he finds a ready market in Chili, and as he steals all his goods, he can sell cheap. This trade has been carried on for years, cheap. This trade has been carried on for years, and those Indians and outlaws have never once been severely chastised. Six months ago they made an attack on the Village of Bahia Blanca, and carried off 1,000 horses from within reach of the guns of the fort, and in exchange, only left half a

ezen er so of their number.
The place so ably filled by the Hon. B. C. Yancey. as Minister to the Confederation, is now filled by Gen. John T. Cushman, of Mississippi. It will be difficult for any other man te gain the influence over Gen. Urquiza that was held by Mr. Yancey. Gen. Cushman came in the Paraná.

Two lengues more of the Railroad are opened to

travel and trade to-day. The road, though not very skillfully managed, is owned by the Govern-ment, and it is highly profitable. Brazil has offered her mediation to England and

Paraguay. Its acceptance is not known.

Montevideo is approaching a Presidential election,
and is passing through the usual disquietudes of tech an occasion. Murders are becoming a little tee frequent; they are being checked by an execu-

tion every Monday.

Business is improving. Wool begins to come in but not so good nor so abundant as last year.

FROM BOSTON.

Stom Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, February 14, 1860. The State Republican Convention will be held at Worcester on the 7th day of March, ten years from the date of Mr. Webster's political decease. Four delegates at large to the Chicago Convention will be elected, with substitutes. The other delegates will be chosen by districts a on afterward; at least this is the general understanding, and it has always been the custom of all parties in this State. For delegates at large, I hear mentioned the names of John A. Andrew, of Boston, ex-Gov. Bout-well, M. see Kimball, of Boston, Hon. Linus B. Comins, Dwight Foster, esq., of Worcester, and Joan S. Eidridge, of Canton, Speaker pro tem of the House, during the illness of Mr. Speaker Goodwin. Mesers. Boutwell and Comins are in favor of the nomina then of Gov. Banks for the Presidency; Mr. Fos but of GeV. Banks for the Presidency; Mr. Foster, I think, is friendly to Mr. Seward's nomination; was the other gentlemen are for I cannot tell. The election of delegates will be made, however, as I judge from present appearances, rather with reference to their own personal character and p-pularity than with reference to Presidential cancients. They will not be infertible and cientes. They will not be inflexibly pledged to any body, and will not probably be a unit, delegation of 1856 was for Col. Fremon. satisfied that a majority of the Republican voters prefer Mr. Seward to any other man. Many of them, however, are not in them. them, however, are not indisposed to yield to the surrection which is in the mouths of so many men, that Mr. Seward cannot be chosen. The State will andoubtedly vote for any Republican who may be nominated, but there will be great reluctance to support a man who does not belong to the Republican party, but who is selected solely on the ground that he can catch a few votes outside of the party The formidable revolt of 1848 against the Wh party, was in the outset based upon the charge that tien. Taylor was not a Whig in the strict party sense of the term. It is quite likely that some man not yet much talked of, for instance Mr. Fessenden of Maine, or Judge Read of Pennsylvania, would get more votes than either Mr. Seward, Gov. Banks, or Mr. Chase; but an outsider, like Mr. Bates, or Judge McLean, or Gen. Scott, would run rather heavily, though there would be no such disaffection as existed in 1848. The experiment of nominating a man who could be claimed as a Whig, would be a bad one here, however it might be in some other States. The Kepublican party is made up in a large degree of men who were Whigh, but they had sense and decency enough to adhere to their principles and vote for Fremont, rather than follow their spites into the support of Fillmore What is now known as the Whis party here comprises the most thor-oughly dishonest portion of the population. Their dishonesty is only palliated by their extreme ignorance. Of course they are looked upon with dis-Republican and democratic parties. The very name of Whig has been brought into disrepute by their mulish obstinacy and asinine stupidity. For this reason, the election of Mr. Pennington was received only with satisfaction as a termination of the contest for Speakership by a victory of the right side, but without entausiasm. The Republican party, however, is so well organized, and so lit le in dunger of defeat, that I suppose it cannot appreciate the position of its houteness. e position of its brethren in weaker States, who resort to all sorts of shifts to keep their heads above water. Yet it might remember, one would think, that three years ago, it was obliged to make all sorts of coalitions and combinations with the Amer-icans, and even to support Gov. Gardner for reelec-

standing, and the latter is something a little less, though a very good man. However, there is no grundling loud enough to be heard.

The Legislature is busily at work, and will prob-ably close its session by the middle of March. The mg," have been heard by Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, and Rev. J. Stella Martin a colored olergyman. Mr. Beecher made an exceedingly argument on the unconstitutio sality of Slave ry, and Mr. Martin spoke with much earnestness and eloquence. The Committee will not report a hill, though a majority of its members would find it difficult to assign a reason for refusing to do so, ex-cept the nearness of the Presidential election. This fact, combined with the other that " slave-hunt ing" is now somewhat unfrequent, no case having sexuces of those who vote against the bill. Citizens of Charlestown and Roxbury are asking to happened since 1854, will be apt to satisfy the con anion of sentiment in either place on one side or the tration and demonstrate, and for this reason both plans will probably suicidal purposes.

scales, and even to support Gov. Gardner for reclec-tion. Certainly our friends in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey have never been reduced lower than this. Men find it difficult to point out wherein John Sherman is sounder than William Pennington,

but they say the former is a Republican in regular

fuil. Roxbury is probably for annexation by a small majority, and Charlestown against it. These annexation questions are quite old. Charlestown, indeed, was once annexed, by vote, but the Supreme Court discovered some flaw in the act, and the union was never consummated. The old jealousy of the country toward the City of Boston still exists, and it is defically to get the Largeletics concusy of the country toward the City of Boston still exists, and it is difficult to get the Legislative consent to any act which shall make Boston any larger or more influential in the politics of the State. The jealousy, however, is less reasonable than it was when Boston, by its general ticket system of representation, sent a united delegation, generally of able men, to the Senate and House.

Gen. James S. Whitney, who has been appointed Collector of this Port, in place of Austin, removed, was a member of the Legislature from the town of

Collector of this Port, in place of Austin, removed, was a member of the Legislature from the town of Cooway in 1851, and obeyed the instructions of his constituents by voting for Charles Summer for Senator, and giving him the one vote which elected him. Poor Mr. Griswold, who was in the Senate, and gave Mr. Sumner a complimentary vote when he had a plenty to spare, gets nothing, and poor Mr. Beach, who voted against Sumner in the Senate, has not influence enough to get one of his friends appointed Postmaster of Springfield. Whitney has been holding the office of Superintendent of the Armory at Springfield, and now goes into a better place. It is pleasant to see devotion to principle thus rewarded. Caleb Stetson, of Braintree, whose name was mentioned for the office of Collector, was in the House, with Whitney, at the time Samner was chosen, and was one of the "indomitables," as the Hunkers were called. He is an honest, positive-minded man, with plenty of money and no craving for office. He is a religious man, of one of the Orthodox persuasions and upholds the cause of Slavery not only in State and on State street, but Tract Society and the Church. So he does his who's duty. Austin is also a consistent Hunker, but his sphere is less wide than Stetson's. As for Whitney, I doubt whether he would lift his voice, in the church or anywhere else, to prevent the abolition of Slavery throughout the whole South, if the continuance of his salary did not depend upon his faithfulness. He is one of the delegates at large to Charleston, and is understood to be fully pleaged in favor of ---, the man who wins.

The Courier's instinct discovered at once the dif-

ference between Whitney's and Austin's Hunker ism; and it proceeded to denounce the new appointment in good set terms. It has been made, however, to take the back track, and apologize this

Gov. Boutwell leaves the office of Secretary of the Board of Education in April. It will be hard to fill the place. Among the candidates are Hon. C. W. Upham. Hon. Henry K. Oliver, George B. Emerson, and Professor Alpheus Crosby. election is made by the members of the Board.

Mr. Greeley's letter from the West, predicting the nomination of Douglas, is much talked of here among the politicians. There is unquestionably great fear of Douglas among the Republicans. It seems to me an unnecessary and unreasonable fear. It can hardly be possible that a man who has not half a dozen followers in both branches of Congress can be chosen President. If he had the grea strength that he is supposed to have among the peo-ple, there would be some indication of it at Wash-ington. I do not mean that Washington sentiment is an infallible index of public sentiment in the country; but can a man be strong enough in the country to be chosen President, or even to be nom-inated by one of the great parties, and still have no supporters in Congress ! And again: I see no rea-son to suppose that Tennessee and Kentucky will vote for Douglas if he is neminated, and the union of the South is indispensable to the success of the Democratic candidate.

Ticknor & Fields announce Hawthorne's new novel as nearly ready. The name first fixed upon was St. Hilda's Shrine, but it has been coanged to The Marble Fawn, or the Romance of Mouat Beai.
They have also in press a new work by the Rev.
Rebert Lowell, entitled, "A Name Never Written:
"The Story of Young Hearts that scaled the great "mountain three thousand years ago." For the honor of the male authors I am glad to see these honor of the male authors I am grad to see these new announcements, and I hope that the trophies of the authors of Adam Bede, and John Halitax, and Sir Rohan's Ghost will not let them sleep again. Among the foreign books announced by I. & F. are a new volume of poems by Coventry Patmore; Holmby House, by G. J. Whyte Melville; the Semidetached House, edited by Theresa Lewis, and Mademoiselle Mori, a tale of modern Rome.

The Atlantic Monthly for March, has a very rich and varied table of contents, among other things a poem by Gerald Massey, entitled "For Christie's Sake." The literary notices are very piquant too Sake." The literary notices are very piquant too much so, I fear, for the taste of the author of Re-miniscences of Mr. Choate.

MONOPOLY MATTERS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Feb. 13, 1860. Last week witnessed the introduction into the Legislature of New-Jersey, one of the strongest consolid. tion Railway bills ever known, even in this State of Joint Companies, and of transportation partnerships. The protection offered to the Camden and Amboy Company, by the monopoly given them in the charter for constructing rallroads between New-York and Philadelphia, and how under tois protection they have flourished and waxed rich and fat, and how largely they have entered into political canvasses with th wealth and influence, till at last the State of New-Jersey was considered as annexed to the greater and more powerful State of Camden and Amboy, have become

part of our local history.

But, as the preacher says, to everything there is a senson, and the monopoly season of the Camen and Amboy Company expires in 1869. Loth to part with their dear, old friends, the 'exclusive privileges," which they doubtless regard with the most tender and effectionate associations they have componed him. which they doubtless regard with the most tender and affectionate associations, they have commensed, nine yetrs in advance, to prepare for the Phenix-like reviva of the monopoly when the long term of its natural existence with have expired. If the designs of the monopolists are realized, in addition to their exclusive control of all through travel between New-York and Philadelphia, the Camden and Amboy Company will control all the avenues of the State from Sussex County to Ca, e May presenting a monopoly of railway in vel, and acquiring an amount of political power and influence raminging throughout the country, such as probably was never before obtained by any association in inviduals.

as probably was never before obtained by any association on inviduals.

The project comes up in an act which medestly claims to be merely a supplement to the charter of the Hoboken Lana Improvement Company. By its provisions, however, railroads, with branches and spurs o convenient points, may be laid between any pitate n Newark and Hoosken, and the Company take the in Newark and rooseer, and the Company take the franchizes, bridges, rights, or property of any other corporation or incividual; may connect and contract with any other railway company for transportation of passengers; and may run their cars over the railroads and bridges of any other company. With almost the same breath the Camden and amboy Company ask for a charter between New-Brunswick and Newark, and a charter between New-Brunswick and Newark, and thus the entire work becomes complete. The Morris and Essex travel, the New-York and Phitacelphia and Essex travel, the New-York and Phitacelphia travel, the local travel from New-Brunswick, Rahway, Etizabeth, and Newark, all go to Hobokes, and pare over the Hoboken Ferry and through the Bergen Tunnel. Jersey City is left to periab; and that young upstart, the New-Jersey Railroad Company, the only rival that has ever been able to successfully withstand the Joint Componies, is to be thrust out of any participation in the great Atlantic travel, is to be bought up and sold out at the caprice of the monopolisis, and the State once more to be subjected, and even more thoroughly, to the tender mercies of the lords of the Joint Companies.

om, anies. Thus, after a long and tedious period of waiting for Companies.

Thus, after a long and tedious period of waiting for the termination of an odious monopoly, which has been the curre of our State and the bane of all traveling facilities between New-York and Pennsylvania, when a temporary luli in public opinion exists on account of the knowledge that the monopoly soon will expire of itself, an effort is made once more to subjugate the State and place two or three more generations of men under the same obstacles of which their smessors have so much complained?

Well may it be asked, will the State of New-Jersey-will the Democratic party, who now control the legislation, have the medacity to sanction proceedings of this kind? Will they allow an evil which has been impending over them so long, and whose end has been so eagerly locked forware to, thus improvidently and carclessly to be perpetuated?

The answer is plain. If the Democratic party allow itrelf to be used as a willing instrument in forwarding the plane of perpetuating the Camden and Amboy monopoly, their fate is sealed. Many of the Democratic laceus are monopoly men; but there is a band of pure and powerful statemen who control at least a half of that party, who never will consent to the prostration and demoralization of their party for such suicidal purpores.

A few errors which have appeared in print should be removed from the public mind, as they are a ed by the party managers in bols ering up the soutrageon scheme, and throwing around it a seeming of popularity. They say that the right given to the Morris are Esses. Company to extend their road from Ne wark to New-York was hull fied by the insertion of an adverse clause, and also that at any rate its construction has been made impossible by contracts forced from them by the New-Jetrey Railroad Company. But charges are false. The New-Jersey Company were powerless when the Legislature, in 1857, granted the right to the Morris Company, to prevent or mulify its passage; it was considered a great triumph at the time, and the few who opposed it in the Legislature were not able in any manner to secure the prevalence of their views. The charge of a contract is still more plainly false; there has no contract been made between the Morris and the New-Jersey Companies stoce the right was conferred, and nothing whatever in pedes the immediate construction of a road between Newark and Hoboken under the right of the Morris Company. So there can no popular issue be made here in Isver of the monopoly.

Again it has been stated that Mr. Stevens subscribed for this new road in 1857, at once upon the passage of the night. This is also untrue. He did not subscribe of the disk. This is also untrue.

for this new road in 1857, at once upon the passage of the right. The is also untrue. He did not subscribe until June, 1859, more than two years after, and then until June, 1859, more than two years after, and then because impelled to revenge himself upon the New-Jerrey Road, for closing the black-mail contract made by Robert S huyler, whereby Mr. Stevens received \$.0,646 a year, for and in consideration of his being friendly with the New-Jerrey Road, in his Camden and Amboy and Hoboken relationship toward them. Mr. S. has not been laboring near so long, and patiently and patiently and patiently, to accommodate the travel retween Newark and New-York as is now claimed by the propular and Damogra is allies.

his popular and Democra ic allies.

Moreover, two prominent Directors of the New
Jeres Company, in their argument before the Com
mittee of the Senate, said that they and their Com mittee of the Schate, and that they and their com-pany would not oppuse a charter for a new rad, to b-iate by the side of their road, if granted in the usual way. But it would not only be a moustrous injusted to them but a most unpopular and undemostration ove-ment, to sell out their franchises, and place all the railways in the neighborhood under the control of Mr. Sevens and his coacjutors. Then should we have but one road to New-York, and with a vengeance; one road in inex. all over the State.

one road to New-York, and with a vengeance; one road, in met, all over the State.

Let the Democratic party, if they think they can shoulder both Lecomptonism and the Camden and Amboy monopoly, pass this bill and work out their union. It can not but be death to any party who attempts it. The Tribuna has in former ye is done some good service in our monopoly wars, and many of its principles are still remembered. Be assured the war has actually begun, and probably the next three weeks, perbays, indeed, a shorter time, will decide whether the monopoly is to be perpetured in New-Jersey, or whether the long deferred hope of the public for an eventual free road across New-Jersey, has a chance of ever being realized.

Bear Rights.

THE YALE AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.

TWELFTH DAY.

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 14, 1860. Judge Henry F. French of New-Hampshire, told us, on being first introduced to the Convention, that he was

not an orator; but his audiences of yesterday and to-

day are, if I may judge from their expressions at the close of the two discourses, convinced that he is pos-

sessed of the eloquence of facts, more u-eful to us than

essed of the eloquence of facts, more useful to us than the other glittering qualification. He commenced this morning by saying a good thing boldly, viz: that open duches obstruct good busbasedry a fact which the opposents to covered drains would do well to remember. Oven ditches occupy much land needlessly; they cause constant turning at headlands; their influence on the area of soil is not uniform, as the parts nearest them are dred while the rest is left as wet as ever; in heavy rains not only is much soil washed into the n, but, along with it, manure that at labor and expense has been applied; their banks washing a way, the bottoms get soon filled up, and require frequent cleaning out; and their sides and beundary strips afford a reluge to weeds, and a home to rais, mice, and other vernim. Sometimes, as "headers" to cut off the inflow of water to a field, they may be of use; and again, on very level land, a great canal-like ditch may be employed, in lieu of a natural stater-course, to receive the drainage of a farm; but these are the exceptions to a general rule. The various kinds of drains were in to a seneral rule. The various kinds of drains we turn de cribed, the lecturer observing that there is be circumstances where tiles could not be had turn de cribed, the lecturer observing that there might be circumstances where tiles could not be had, and hence these several substitutes could be tolerated as makezhifts. In brush drains, the durability of the material depends not so much upon its keeping nature as on the physical and other character of the soil. Thus, he had known an instance of white birch, which one would think would decay in a year, having remained in a brush-drain for six years almost as fresh as when cut. The reason for its preservation was that it had been sobmerged in water continually. Into brush-drains soil very easily falls, and soon here and there the superincumbent mass caves in, sometimes to such an extent that a wagor-load of dirt is required to fill the sicks; mice and moles work into them, too, and at best they are poor concerns. The mole-plowing now practiced on Wertern prairies is, for a new country where load is so cheep, and where a sticky clay sub soil underlies whole districts, a tolerably good plan. It has been known and practiced in England since almost the time of Mathasalab, but Maj. Dickinson of Steuben County, New-York, has go ten up one of these ancient mole-plows, and dubbed it "the Shangbae," as if it were a new thing. Drains are made in some "wooder countries," by laying two stout poles at bottom and one on them. In Storland they have no some benighted sections. A "shoulder" are made in some "woodea constres," by laying two stout poles at bottom and one on them. In Scotland they have in some benighted sections, a "shoulder" drain, which consists in digging down, say 18 inches wide, to a certain depth, and then cutting the rest of the way cown only one-third as wide; thus making a narrow box drain in the ground on the shoulders of which inverted still sode are laid as a covering, and narrow box drain in the ground on the shoulders of which inverted still sods are laid as a covering, and the soil filled up to the surface upon them. Stone drains he esteems next in utility to tiles, but there is great choice in their construction. The best way of all is to set up one course of slab somes perpendicularly against the right bank, and then leaning other stones against them, making a drain shaped like a single-pi ch shed roof. If the stones are delivered to a farmer at the edge of his ditches, they are still dearer for his use than tile drains even when he has to pay \$10 or \$12 per 1,000 for tile. The mere cost of excavating and hauling boulders for draits is very vating and having boulders for drains is valence, and after all, their function, is unsatisfact. The reason why all these kinds of drains have b The reason why all these kinds of drains have been stontly upheld by their users, is, that an, drain, however poor, is far better than none; crops are increased, til age facilitated, and the pleased experimenter, perhaps not willing to look for a better method than the one he has employed, thinks there is nothing in the world as good. The drains, then, we are told, are the best. Of the several kinds of tile, the pipe kind are to be preferred. No tiles are burned, without warping and unesual shrinking; now the ends should be well fitted together, and no kind but pipe-tile c an beturned over to make good fits, one with another, and still be over to make good fits, one with another, and still he right side up. This is the objection to the sole-like made at Albany and elsewhere, and largely employed. They must be set sole down, and if the lot purchased or much warped, a straight water course can not be in They must be set sole down, and if the lot purchased be much warped, a straight water course can not be insured, and the dain is correspondingly nureliable. The objection to "horse-shoe" tile is, that in a soft bottom its narrow sides sink so as to render the drain sometimes useless; beside which, they, having a heavy weight to bear upon an unarched bottom, are liable to split lengthwise through the back; and, further, the stream of writer surend over a flat surface cannot run as runof water spread over a flat surface cannot run so rap idly, and is less able to sweep away obstructions, a when the same volume is condensed into tubular form narrowed at the bottom. Thinking that water could when the same volume is condensed into tubular form, narrowed at the bottom. Thinking that water could not get into the cless-fitted and close-extered tiles, nany in Scotland in former times put a foot or so of small stones over their tile, and soil upon that. A foolish and expensive process this; for there is no trouble to get water into your insign-ficant looking drains—it takes care of that itself; the trouble has been to account for its wonderful inpouring through such small orifices. Parkes, the great English drainer, states after experiments, that only 1-500 of the water gets through the points. English farmers make their discuss a foot wide at top, 4 inches at the bottom, and with an appropriate tool, scoop out a little round trough in which to lay their pipes. The clay is then packed upon them without further trouble or anxisty as to the result. Drains well haid last more than fifty years. A half century is the time counted upon by all the Land Drainage Companies, at the end of which the whole amount of their loan to the farmer is to be paid in. Water enters tile-drains at bottom, not at top; for the same reason that if you pour water into a cask of sane, with holes made in the sides at several hights, the lowest hole will discharge first, and the top one last. The capacity of pipe-tile is in proportion to the squares of their diameter. Thus, if an meh the will carry 2 inches of water, a 2 inch will carry 4 inches, a 3 inch 9, and so on Inch tiles, therefore, although perhaps large enough to hold all the waver that we

carry 2 inches of water, a 2 inch will carry 4 inches, a 3 inch 9, and so on Inch tiles, therefore, although perhaps large enough to hold all the water that we would discharge from our fields, are practically not large enough, for they become filled at say helf way down the slope, and of course all the ground they pass through after that might as well have no tiles beneath it. A two-inch bore is the smallest Judge Freach would recommend for general use, and although previously a friend to smaller sizes. I feel continced of the justness of his arguments, and shall hereafter recommend and use accordingly. Laterals, as I said when describing Mr. Johnston's place on a former occasion, should be jointed into the mains pointing down stream, and enter the mains near the top. By this plan a good

fall and unimpeded discharge are insured. In respect to the minimum of fall consistent with good function of tile drains, the lecturer stated that one inch fall in each rod of length was ample; three inches to the 160 feet was a fair proportion, but then the tiles should be longer; and so on to the end of the calculation.

The lecturers of the afternoon were Mr. Tucker and P.of. Wm. H. Brewer. Mr. Tucker's lecture was a continuation of his subject of yesterday, and was interesting and tractical.

"Bulley Abbey," and one or two other farms, altogether including 3,000 acres, in the County of Suffolk, occupied by Mr. Thomas Cripp, together with the operations upon it, were first conditioned. A destription was given of the sheep walks, and the system of sheep husbandry gracticed. The "four-course" system is generally adhered to, but a "stolen crop" of turings is cometimes obtained—the seed drilled upon the wheat stubbles, and the roots fed off in the late Autumn and succeeding Spring, and the next crop in the course being mangolds. The quantity of mangolds grown is increasing, or mpared with turnips, so far as his observations excended in Great Britain.

On the way into Lincolnshire he had me t a farmer of that county, who had she ared, the preceding Spring, 1,300 sheep, a large number for a farm of 300 acres. He was a believer in 5-year course—that is, the 4-course system, with grass or "seeds" for 2 years instead of one. He also practiced spreading his manner on the wheat lands som-time before peneing up the stubble and the clover, permitting it to remain sometime in ex-

one. He also practiced spreading his manner on the wheat lands sometime before penoing up the stubble and the clover, permitting it to remain sometime is exposure—a method much discussed among us of late years, and warnly advocated and always practiced by

ano the clover, permittieg it to remain sometime in expective—a method much discussed among as of late years, and warnly advocated and all ways practiced by John Johnston.

The next visit spoken of was at Aylesby, also in Lincolnshire, the residence of Mr. Torr, a noted shorthoun breader, and extensive farmer. He cultivates about 2,160 as res, mosely of "fen" land, attnough not of that lower kind requiring drainings by steam or wind power. He was an ardent believer in deep drainings, and had spent during the year before not less than \$10,000 for oil-cake, guano, and artificial manage, and had spent during the year before not less than \$10,000 for oil-cake, guano, and artificial manages. He had 500 acres in wheat, 255 in barley, 160 in one, 415 in marigolds and turnips, 335 in artificial, and the remainder in permanent grass. He annually shea a about 2,000 sheep, and has an annual show and "letting" of breeding "tups." He average crop of wheat is nearly 40 bushels per acre (say 36 to 38), bad years with good and be thought that the whole county would be from 30 to 32.

Some remarks followed upon the expense incurred by English farmers to remove quack, conch, or twitch grass, as it is variously culled, and the presence of which is considered namical to any crop. A description of the mode of plowing and vested by Mr. Melvin, an intelligent gentleman and farmer in Mil Lohian, then succeeded. The important points in the construction of the plow were such a medium length in the mold-board as not to break up the furrow since to much, as it will if it is too short, and, on the other hand, not to polish off in exposed surface too emothly, instead of leaving it so rent and torn that the elements will act properly in the disnutegration of its particles. Above all, however, a plow should turn a crean furrow, for if the earth anywhere adheres to the mold-board, the frection wastes power, the furrow is imperfectly named weeds are not covered in, and the old sur-ace is not well turned uncer.

On the Tay, opposite the noted Ca

A ske ch of Prof. Brewer's lecture on tobacco I must

Cassius Clay has temporarily left us, but in the audience we had another celebrity this afternoon to repair our loss. Sam Cowell, the comic singer, per haps attracted by the title of Mr. Tucker's letture, came and sat it out with as solemn gravity as if he were not meditating the provocation of mirts and hilarity this evening, but was, like the rest of us, thirsing after agricultural information.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 15, 1860, Prof. Brewer opened his Tabacco lecture yesterday with a rapid sketch of the history of the imperial weed and referred to the pains and pendues which attended its use under successive sovereigns. The chemical composition of the plant is very remarkable, and worthy of serious stary by present and prospective Drains growers. Necture, the deadly principle to which all e ill effects of tobacco are knows a deadly poisen. Beside tale the plant contains a number of acids, resins, and volatue oils. The a number of acids, resins, and volatile oils. The strength of tobacco is determined by the quantity of nicotine; the flavor by the oils and resins. The ash is of all the most important to the farmer, for this is made up from his available plant food—in other words, from his farm capital. The oils resins, and acids come from the air, and hence cost us nothing. Take a given quantity of tobacco aid burn it to aches, and we find that the proportion is enormous. The roots give 2 to 14 per cent of ash, the stem dired 16, and the leaves 17 to 24 per cent. As the leaves are the great bulk of the crop, the robbery of the soil is correspondingly great. One thousand pounds of tobacco takes an average of 200 pounds of ash, and 2,000 pounds of ash. No a, a crop of wheat of 30 bushels to the acre takes but 36 pounds of ash from our arm. In other words it would require electroper of bobacco. The composition of the ash is variable, in some districts one of the leading ingredicity being replaced by some other. In an average of amplies tested by Proc. Brewer, potash s disformed a third part of their weight, and 75 to 80 per cent of the soluble potion. Soda exists in but a small quantity. Sometimes the potash are placed by lime. Thus in France, mong the river Garonne, the tobacco has this pecultarity, and is noted for its mildness. In American tobacco, the potash salts predominate, and most in the stronger kinds, which grow on new soit. A study of the census will show us, that in any tobacco district, the production starting at nothing, mounts repaidly to a miximum crops of tobacco for a halland can only bear maximum crops of tobacco for a strength of tobacco is determined by the quantity of mounts rapidly to a maximum, turns the corner, and never regains its higher figures. The reason s, that land can only bear maximum crops of tobacco for a short time, and once the decline comes en, no power on earth can restore its fruntuiness. By high manuring, we can, with other crops, actually improve the forulity or our farms, or at any rate, guard against impovernalment. With tobacco, if we manure night, we may for a time avert the dies ira, so far as bulk of crop is coperned, but only at a secribes of quality as we may for a time avert the area via, so in as our according to crop is concerned, but only at a sacrifice of quality at great as to destroy our profits. New crops have charse quality of structure, and rankness of flavor; while per contrat, the tobacco of the finer brands is gotten from lands long cultivated. A thin leaf, with small from lands long cultivated. A thin leaf, with small pliant veins, is most esteemed, and of this character are the tobacco of Holland and Connecticut. The season of growth is ordinarily crowded late 30 days, and the larger portion of the soluble saits must be at this headlorg speed, supplied to the spongioles. The crop is so tender, that of all those we cultivate, it is the most subject to destruct in by hail. In Germany there are "Hail Losurance" companies on the mutual plan. It is a notorious fact that bail-storms extend over very limited areas at a time, and hence the farmers of a whole c untry uniting in small hence the farmers of a whole c untry unting in small annual payments toward a mutual fund, it will be seen annual payments toward a mutual fund, it will be seen that even the most disastrous an -ravages could easily be recomponeed, without fear of extinguishing the grand capital. In consider no the advantages and disadvantages of tobacco-culture, Prof. Brewer thus stated the case. The sole advantage is that an individua may grow rich from rateing it. On the other hand, a nation never will; for the one man's gain is obtained at the cost of his son and son's son; in getting his fortune he has taken from his children true means of future pain. Like the owner of the goose that laid the golden case. that laid the golden eggs. The crop terribly exhaust the soil; it is very precarious because of weather and insect enemies; the lab rers who cultivate it suffer in insect enemies; the lab rers who cultivate it suffer in health; and the land, which must always be of the best quality, could be employed in raising breadstuffs

to more general profit.

To-day, Prof Brewer lectured on Hops, which he T(-day, Prof. Brewer lectured on Hops, which he sa'd was a crop of growing importance. In 1840, we raised 1,238,000 pounds; in 1850, 4,497,000. He traced to hetery of the plant, and showed that its general use can be dated only 300 years back. England uses forty mill one pounds, paying to the Government a duty of over a million dodlars. If only the hop flowers are taken from the farm, the crop is not of so exhaustive a nature as tobacco; but still it is very much so, after all. From a tun of hope we may get 170 pounds of ash, of which potash, lime, and ammonia form principles.

pul ingredients. Liberal applications of masure are needed, and they do not affect the quality of product, is is the case with tobacco. Beside farm yard dung, wool, hair, bones, plasser, line, and sakes are all assful fertilizers. In England, the Kent and Sussex hoggrowers e-lealate apon spending about \$50 per acre for special manures, in addition to what of the ordinary kind they make on the farm. With such care, they have hep plantations 360 years old. The ground must be trenched and wo hed deeply. About 1,200 hills is the proper number per acre, and for each 200 hills it there at ould be one hill of mile plants. It is better to plant in triangular form rather than square. That is to say, the hills of adjoining rows should altereate, and not be zet opposite each other. When pixked, the hops should be at once dried, and this is better done by passing a correct of hot air over them than in placing them in a roo m where they get only the radiated heat from a nove. Lieb g recommends exposing hops to the in a roam where they get only the radiated heat from a stove. Lieb g recommends exposing hops to the funies of ruibar, as thus the luputine, or active principle, may be preserved from one seas in to another. The practice is opposed by some, but adopted by many of the best Munich brewers. The hop-crop varies from year to year to such an extent that the price is very fluctuating, and even in a single season a month may make a difference of 100 per cent. In conclusion, to detailed the casualities to which the hop is subject, such as insects, weather, &c., and gave practical direct ons for its cultivation.

mr. Birwer's efficial connection has been mistated in the same of the papers. He is Professor of Chemistry and Botany in Wesh ngton College, Pennsylvania, and Professor elect of our State Agricultural College, at

In the bare hope that this letter may come under the in the bare hope that this letter may come under the eye of Dr. Grant, I wish to notice the very kind and appropriate action of the Convention when the news of his immediate less by the recent gale were communicated to it. Prof. B. Sillinan, jr., adverting to the circumstance, offered the following timely and appropriate resolution, which was adopted, not only by the votes, but with he feelings of every one present who had seen heard, and, consequently, esteemed and armired Dr. Grant:

bud seen heard, and, consequently, esteemed and admired 1rr. Grant:

Resolved. That this Convention has heard, with sentiments of
the deep at regret and sympachy, of the misfortune which has
be failten by Grant of tous islane, in the loss, during the gale of
last week of an important part of his grape houses and platiserrecures; a disaster which is all the more distressing to us, in
annus has this dis inquished cutsivator was, at the time of his
loss, absent from his home as our guest and for our benefit, contributing, by his truly valuable instructions, to our enjoyment
and improvement.

If the estimate of \$20,600 loss, as given by THE Tribuse, be not an exaggeration, the good man is en the ed to our warm sympathy. Two years ago his green-houses were descroyed by fire, but with the aid of freeds be got upon his legs again, and up to the present time had realized enough from sales of his alleaded Denawire and other genes to make himself or infortable. Just at this juncture, a night's gate makes the flattering prospects melt like the baseless fatter of a dream.

Intric of a dream.

Judge French gave his third lecture on Draining Judge French gave his third lecture on Draining up this time the subjects of the Arrangement and the Cost of Drains. He spoke of the necessity of system, and of accurate plans. He described and illustrated on the binek board the methods of laying out drains with reference to the stape of the field, preferring a direction up and down to a direction arrangement. He spoke also of the importance of ferring a direction up and down to a direction across or diagonally. He spoke also of the importance of securing on-lets against frogs and moles by means of gratings, and or making the outlets few and permanent. Backwater certainly does no harm a drains, because it occurs only when the earth, as well as the streams are full, and so there is a strong current inrough the pipes which will prevent any obstruction, as wai er cannot back up into pipes already full. The cost of this in this condity is twice as great as it should be; 2 3th : les are s 1: at \$10 o m. re, a 1,000, which is twice the cost of bricks. In Engrand tiles cost and are tw ce the cost of bricks. In Engrand tiles cost and are sold at less than the price of bricks, and will be sold at and there is a fair competition.

The items of the cost of drainage are, let. Engineer

The items of the cost of drainage are, let. Engineering. Employ a competent engineer to get the levels, and locare the drains and anake a plan, so that the drains may be readily found. 2d. Excavation, which is less for this tean any other drains. 3d. The cost of tiles and freight. At 53 teet apart, 1,320 pipes will say at acre, reckoning a foot to each pipe. 4th. Callons, if used. 5th. Buttets, a small but necessary item. 6th. Laying the pipes, a small cost, as a man can easily lay 160 rods in 10 hours.

The total cost of draining 4 feet deep, with tiles at \$10 per 1,160, was estimated at 50 cente a rod. If the excavation is but 3 feet deep, it will assess the cost to

excavation is but 3 feet deep, it will assess the cost to 33] cents, as it costs twice as much to excavate a ditch

icet as 3 feet.

The comparative cost of stone and tile drains was given; the cost of tile drains as above that of stone drains at more than twice as much, the excavation being 21 inches wide, and two loads of stones at 25 cents each, making the cost of these two items \$1 a red. Then and 25 cents per rod for laying the stones, and we have \$1.25 per rod for stone drains, against 50 cents for tiles. Judge F. concluded with an exhortation to furmers to drain with stones if tiles e anot be procured; but not to be satisfied with their overations until they have tried tiles at 4 feet depth.

PERSONAL

-Dr. Davidson, the chief actor in the Hawesville Ky., trugedy, has left two or three wild and extravagant letters, which conclusively show that he was inate. He regarded the fearful act by which he destroyed his own lie as a means of removing "a withering curse" which had overbung, for more than 'a quarter of a contury, the land of his birth."

-Tre New-York correspondent of The Charleston bere, that be Hon. Daniel E. Sickies has 'experienced a change of heart,' and that he contemplates connecting himself with some church. His former friends say that they have noticed a marked difference in his conduct recently. At Washington he leads a very different bie from what he once did. Before he leaves the Capi al, it is thought be will make a public profession of Christianity."

- A Macon, Ga., paper states that at Columbus, in hat State, Bishop Kavansugh, Methodiat, and the Rev. Dr. Hawke, Episcopal, have attended and mandested much interest in the lectures of Miss Hardinge, Spiri -

-The Civil Tribunal of Lyons has just given a deision in a case of promise of marriage. Last March M. Josehim and Mile. Marie, is presence of their elatives and frie ds, signed a contract of marriage before a notary, and four days, after the bans were pub-published in the usual way. M. Joachim made h's in-tended various presents, such as jewelry, a gold watch, shawls and dresses, and took an apartment at 2,000f. a year. But on the very eve of the day fixed for the wedding, Mile. Marie sent to inform M. Joachim that she had changed her mind and declined to marry him. All attempts to induce her to change her mind proving mitlers, M. Joachim sued the lady for the amount expenses incurred, and for 2,000f. as an indemnity for is loss in hiring an apartment which he no longer re quired. The tribunal condemned the lady to pay atl the expenses and the amount expended by M. Joachia n presents, but rejected the demand for 2,000f. indemnity, and directed the parties to pay their own costs.

-Mr. Speaker Pennington denies having had anyhing to do with the payment of Mr. Clay's debts, and pronounces the story lately started by a correspondent of The Cencincinnati Commercial a fabricati n.

-When Parliament was opened her Majesty wore a dress of pearl-colored satin with gold bars; over it a nuntle of rich crimson velvet, with a deep and massive gold border. Her head dress was a tiara of brillimbts. The elder Princess wore a "slip"-whatever that is-of white tulle over a pale blue under-dress; round her head was a wreath of white roses. The younger Princers was dressed wholly in white, with a wreath of pink flowers as a head-dress.

-The Northampton Gazette and Courier says, that at one of the quiet farm houses in Bernardston, on the evening of the 2d inst., where two couples were visiting, one party "stumped" the other to get married. The reply was, "I will if you will;" and a magistrate was sent for, and the double ceremony performed some time after the hour retiring. It was a surprise wedding to everybody, but they wouldn't "back

-The New-York correspondent of The Chicago Press and Tribune says:
"This Winter no lady of ton dares to wear the say

"This Winter no lady of ton dares to wear the same dress at any two of the fifty parties she attends, any more than if she were a countees at the court balls of Eugenie, where such a faux pas results in the total cessation of the imperial invitations. These extravagant necessities long ago enforced the wealthiest French ladies to dispose of those splendid robes, which, though uninjured, they cannot wear again, through the medium of their dress makers, who sail them over to the demi-monde at a discount of 50 per cent. Apropos of this, the patronesses of that most artistic and expensive of New-York modiates, Madame D.—, of Fourth states, were last week surprised by the spectacle of a dozen perfect dresses, exposed in an attract-

ive manner, for sale, and labeled '\$300,' '\$450,' \$6.60,' &c. 'Exquisite!' 'Rasal!' 'Oa, how obarming!' 'Haw I wish I could afford the Valen issues.' These and similar expressions were heard from the lips of all the Flora McFl meys who inspected them. But a suspicion arcose tout not even the gorgeous Madame D— could afford to get up so expensive an array of robes, unless to special order, and loftily was elevated every pretty nose, when Madame confessed that they had all been worn more or less, and were left there for re-sale by a distinguished lady customer. Then were circ dated rumors derogating from the fabulous popular estimate of the wealth of Senor Oviedo, of Diamord Wedding renown—runors that these were a portion of the magnificent bridal trousseau, whose details were so familiar to all the world. These seemed to be more confirmed by the resemblance which he most costly hore to one which had been observed in that unpsrelleted wardrobe by more than one lady present. But Madame was finally compelled to disclose—of course under strict pledge of secresy—that the dresses were left with her by the wife of the richest editor in the city—a lady ro long and fashionably resident in Parls as to have ventured on a translation of this foreign plan to the American metropolus. And while this lady spends \$1,600 for a single dress, waars it once and sells it for half the amount, it is said that there are talented men forced to prostitute their brains to the evil purposes of the journal that yields and revenue, at menger pittances of \$8, \$10, and \$12 per week."

-It is stated that Mrs. Blandina Dudley had commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court at Albany to have a deed set aside watch was obtained from her by Rutger B. Miller of Usica, and which conveyed to him a large portion of her estate. She says that her mame was procured to the deed by his allegation that the paper was a mere power of attorney to transact certain business.

-Robert J. Breckinridge, the uncle of the Vice-President, who recently warned his nephew against faling into the hands of the Nulliflers, is severely denonneed by the fire eaters as an Abolitioniet, and died ple of John Brown. Of course. -The Paris correspondent of The Boston Traveller

writes that the personal property of the bee Lord Seymour has been sold. The tickers for the private exhibition were cistributed very sparingly, and conse quently were in great d. mand. Louis Napole in visted it. He came in a one-horse brougham, entirely alone; even his Aid-de-Camp of service was not with bim. Prince Napoleon came at nightfall, and was shown everything by candlelight. The press of the public at the auction was so great that a squad of policemen was sent for to maintain order and keep the late comers out of the auction room. Two-thirds of his paintings are sporting pictures, representing dogs, horses, game, etc. Two horses by Geric alt are the gens of the collection. He has some excellent watercolor drawings by Bonnington, some good pictures by Camille Roqueplan, and some admirable paintings by Decamps. He bequeate ed to several persons his Ben-venuo Cellini and Loquisition, by Robert Fleury; his Amateur Monkeys and Turkish Bassar, by Decamps, and a painting by Wattesu—five pictures, valued at \$30,060, as toe market now goes. His whole collection cost bim only \$16,000. Lord Seymour's name increased the prices the pictures would otherwise have brought. For instance, a collection of wretched eigars belonging to him was sold at his villa near Neully; they really were not worth two sons-they brought tifteen sons apiece? It is thought his whole personal property-wines, ciware, pictures, farniture, and plate-will bring \$100,000. The best Chatean Margaux brought 30f. a bottle; the Chablis, 5 and of a bottle; the Amontillato Sherry, 8f. per bottle; old Madeira, 15f.; Malaga, 9f.; Alicant, 16f.; Mulmey, 12t.; Pacaretto, 12f.; Raocio, 10f ; Rose du Cap, 20f.; Timilla de Rota, 17f.; Cyprus, from 12f. to 2.f ; Constantia, 30f ; Canary (Teneriffe), 26f.; the brandies brought 8f. to 32f. the botale, the average being between luf. and l4f. There were 18,000 bottles of wine in his cellar. Some of Lord Seymour's cotemporaries, old acquaintances who set out in life with him, clubbed together, and purchased 100 bottles of his best wines. They were 20 gentlemen in all. They died together, and 'wake' the memory of their old acquaintance by an exquisite dia-ner, and his own choice wines. The brief bours of cinner were given additional wings by the old memories freshened, and by the toasts drunk to the beauties, and the men, and the adventures which had so gaviy filled auld lang syfe. Thirty years of the secret his tory of the best circles of Paris society were revived that evening between oysters and coffee. The 20 gentlemen emptied the 100 bottles. The dinner cost them, wine included, \$65 a piece, that is, \$1,300 for the whole

-Subscriptions are being received in Liverp the widow of Capt. Harrison. Up to the last advices, the amount had reached \$12,500. Mr. Brassey, of the firm of Brassey, Peto & Co., gave \$2,500, and will

contribute " more if necessary." -Writing of one of Mr. Buchs

Paris cor espondent of The Post says:
"Mr. Smith-Marshall Smith, I believe, is his name "Mr. Smith—Marshall Smith, I believe, is his name—who has been appointed Coasal-General at Constantinople, left home with his first quarter's pay in his pecket, some \$170, and nothing more, I am told, but his commission, and came to Paris, where he appears to have first learned to his surprise that a Consul's commission, even at Consulan mopile, was not a letter of creeit, and that the draft of a man wrapped in the Ancrican flag needed an indorser here, just as much as if the drawer only wore a blouse. The consequence is that he is blocked up at Meurice's. Mr. Smith has already provided himself with two-Secretaries, one an acquaintance which he made on board the ship, and the other since his arrival."

—The Philadelphia Inquirer's Washington correspondent

-The Philadelphia Inquirer's Washington corres pondent says, Mr. Hickman is not a non-esistent, and would have given his antagonist trouble had he not been prevented by the interference of others. It is intinated that the end is not yet.

-The late Prof. J. A. Alexander wrote a great deal, and varied the monotony of the slavery of the pen by attering the penmanship. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler says that some drafts of his Commentary were even written in a circle, over huge sheets of paper! He once said that to avoid the tediom of the recitation-room, he never taught two corsecutive classes by the same methods entirely, nor did he call the roll two days exactly alike. This love of variety he carried into the preparation of his discourses; for we cannot now re-

call any two that were constructed on the same model. -An American dentist in France is thus mentioned by the Paris correspondent of The Evening Post:

by the Paris correspondent of The Evening Post:

"There are not many of our readers who have not heard of Dr. Evans, the American dentast, as he is called par excellence, and who has charge of the teeth of pretry much all the sovereigns of Europe, and of America too, I suppose, when the latter come to Paris. He made a flying professional visit the other day to Nice, at the instance of the former Empress of Russia. On parting she presented him with a diamond ring valued at 60,000 trance—about \$12,000. The Dector and Mrs. Evans have received presents enough from crowned heads, in the shape of bracelets, watches snuff-boxes, rings, and curious articles in gold and precous stones, to make him a millionaire, if he had their each in money. There is, as I have already said, scarcely a sovereign on the Continent of Europe from whom he has not some costly testimonial.

"The sovereigns of France are warm friends of his; he is at the palace two or three times a week, whenever the imperial family are in town, and he visits then frequently when they are absent. His is timacy at the palace has no doubt contributed somewhat to the cemand for his services at foreign courts, for it is well known that he has requently been the bearer of mesages between his royal panents, which, though pregnant with important consequences, it was desirable not to invest with an official character. It is no doubt in some neasure for services of this nature that he has been rewarded in a measure so disproportioned to any

not to invest with an official character. It is no do not in some neasure for services of this nature that he has been rewarded in a measure so disproportioned to any professional services it was possible for him to have rendered, skillful and eminent as he is in his vocation.

"The doctor has been very prosperous; his income now, I am told, is over \$60,000 a year, and he is invest now, I am told, is over \$60,000 a year, and he is intening constantly. He has a deligitful house, which he
built himself on the Avenue Imperatrice, which leads
into the Bois de Boulogne, and he is one of the American residents in Paris of whom his country people may
well feel proud. He contributes liberally to every religious or charitable emerprise in which they are interested, and in the simplicity of their domestic life and
the parity of their manners and morals, his family set
an example which it would be well if our country people when they come to the seductive metropolis, would

-Mr. Roessele of the Delavan House in Albany who is a famous horticulturist) has produced a celery which instead of being grown in the ordinary way in